IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend Claims 1, 8, 11, 15, 16, and 17, and add Claim 20, to read as follows.

1. (Currently Amended) A photoelectric conversion device, comprising:

a photoelectric conversion substrate composed of a substrate and a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements installed in the substrate;

a light source that radiates light rays having no image data; and

an outer casing for housing the photoelectric conversion substrate and the light source,

wherein, between an irradiating ~~a reading-out~~ period for obtaining image data and a non-irradiating ~~non-reading-out~~ period during which reading out is not carried out, the light source is turned on in the non-irradiating ~~non-reading-out~~ period.

2. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 1, wherein a plurality of switching elements are further installed on the photoelectric conversion substrate.

3. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 2, wherein the photoelectric conversion elements and the switching elements comprise at least an amorphous silicon layer.

4. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 1, wherein, the light source is LED, EL, a cathode ray tube, or a semiconductor laser.

5. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 1, wherein the light source emits light rays having a wavelength region within which the photoelectric conversion elements have light absorption.

6. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 1, further comprising a wavelength converter for converting radiation to visible light rays.

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7. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 6, wherein the wavelength converter contains at least any one of Gd_2O_2S, Gd_2O_3, or CsI.

8. (Currently Amended) A photoelectric conversion device, comprising:

a substrate provided with a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements for carrying out photoelectric conversion of incident light rays having image data; ~~and~~

a first light source that radiates light rays having image data to said plurality of photoelectric conversion elements; and

a second light source that irradiates ~~sources for radiating~~ light rays having ~~the image data and light rays having~~ no image data to said ~~a~~ plurality of the photoelectric conversion elements.

9. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 8, further comprising a wavelength converter.

10. (Original) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 9, wherein the wavelength converter contains at least any one of Gd_2O_2S, Gd_2O_3, or CsI.

11. (Currently Amended) The photoelectric conversion device according to claim 8, wherein said second ~~the~~ light source is ~~sources are~~ composed of any one of an LED, an EL, a cathode ray tube, or a semiconductor laser.

12. (Original) An image data processing system, comprising:

a photoelectric conversion device comprising a substrate provided with a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements and a light source for radiating light rays having no image data to a plurality of the photoelectric conversion elements;

a radiation source; and

control means for independently controlling the radiation source and the photoelectric conversion device.

13. (Original) The image data processing system according to claim 12, further comprising a wavelength converter.

14. (Original) The image data processing system according to claim 13, wherein the wavelength converter contains at least any one of Gd_2O_2S, Gd_2O_3, or CsI.

15. (Currently Amended) The image data processing system according to claim 12, wherein the control means drives the radiation source during a period for ~~reading out~~ irradiating image data and operates the light source during a period of not ~~reading out~~ irradiating image data.

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16. (Currently Amended) A driving method of an image data processing system which comprises a first and a second light ~~sources~~ source, a semiconductor element having a semiconductor layer having an absorption region in a wavelength of light rays radiated from the second light source, and control means for independently controlling the first and the second light sources, comprising the steps of:

radiating light rays of the first light source during an image-pickup period and reading out image data, the light rays of the first light source having image data; and

radiating light rays of the second light source during an non-image-pickup period, the light rays of the second light source having no image data.

17. (Currently Amended) A radiation detection apparatus, comprising:

a photoelectric conversion substrate composed of a substrate and a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements installed in the substrate; and

an outer casing housing the photoelectric conversion substrate,

wherein the outer casing further contains a light source that radiates light rays having no image data.

18. (Original) The radiation detection apparatus according to claim 17, further comprising a wavelength converter and wherein light rays from the light source are reflected by the wavelength converter to lead the light rays to the photoelectric conversion elements.

19. (Original) The radiation detection apparatus according to claim 17, wherein each of the photoelectric conversion elements comprises a first electrode layer, an insulating layer for inhibiting flow of both of a first carrier and a second carrier with different polarity from that of the first carrier, a photoelectric conversion semiconductor layer, an injection inhibiting layer for inhibiting injection of the first carrier in the semiconductor layer, and a second electrode layer.

20. (New) A driving method of a radiation image-pickup device having a plurality of photoelectric conversion elements, comprising:

a radiation photographing step of radiating radiation onto an object to be read out in order to obtain image information; and

a step of radiating light of a light-absorbing wavelength region of the photoelectric conversion elements before an image-pickup step.